CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1198
14 May 1993

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ON 12 MAY 1993

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement issued on 12 May 1993 by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in relation to the fact that the United Nations Security Council finally adopted an unreasonable "resolution" over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

I would be grateful if you could circulate it as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) Ri Tcheul

GE.93-60835 (E)

STATEMENT OF SPOKESMAN OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

An unreasonable "resolution" over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was adopted at the United Nations Security Council on 11 May despite opposition from different countries.

Admission to or withdrawal from an international treaty belongs to the sovereignty of each country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's withdrawal from the NPT was a self-defensive measure taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exercising the right pursuant to the NPT under the extraordinary situation in which the supreme interests of the country were exposed to grave threat.

Therefore, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's withdrawal from the NPT is not a matter to be discussed at the United Nations Security Council. The United Nations has no legal pretext or ground to adopt a "resolution" over this matter.

It is unreasonable for the United Nations Security Council to talk about "reconsideration" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's measure to withdraw from the NPT.

The United Nations Charter has no article which stipulates that signatories to an international treaty should not withdraw from the treaty or that issue should be taken with withdrawal from the treaty.

The "double standard" policy of the United Nations Security Council can by no means be justified in conniving at the misconduct of the offender and putting pressure on the victim.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely rejects the "resolution" of the United Nations Security Council, considering it an interference in its internal affairs and a grave infringement on its sovereignty.

What is done by the United States and its followers at the United Nations Security Council reminds one of the 1950s when the Korean issue was discussed illegally at the United Nations Security Council.

If the latest "resolution" of the United Nations Security Council was adopted from motives of following the example of the "resolution" in the 1950s, the situation would get worse.

It is extremely abnormal and contradictory for the United Nations Security Council, which encouraged negotiation through "president's statement", to block negotiation at a time when negotiations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the IAEA are ripe to allow IAEA inspectors and Democratic People's Republic of Korea-United States talks are to move ahead.

This proves that the United States is resorting to means of pressure, not to means of negotiations in the settlement of problems and the United Nations Security Council has been appropriated for the schemes of the United States, a belligerent party against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to stifle the socialist system of Korea.

Such unjustifiable "double-dealing" policy of the United States through the United Nations Security Council has created grave difficulties in the way of negotiations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the IAEA.

The "nuclear problem" on the Korean peninsula cannot be solved by "strong-arm acts" and "pressure".

The United States and its followers, some other member nations of the United Nations Security Council, must not mistake for an expression of weakness the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's stand and efforts to solve the problem through negotiations on the basis of mutual trust.

If the United Nations Security Council finally puts such unreasonable "pressure" on us as "sanctions" on the basis of this "resolution", we cannot construe it otherwise than a "declaration of war" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is the United States that gave rise to the "nuclear problem" on the Korean peninsula and it is also the United States that initiated the adoption of the "resolution". So, the United States will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences to be entailed therefrom.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1199
CD/NTB/WP.16
26 May 1993

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING A BOOKLET ENTITLED "NON-SEISMIC TECHNOLOGIES IN SUPPORT OF A NUCLEAR TEST BAN" 1/

I have received, for transmission to my CD colleagues, the booklet entitled: "Non-Seismic Technologies in Support of a Nuclear Test Ban".

The two briefings on non-seismic technologies by Canadian experts will be based on the contents of this booklet.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to circulate them, under a CD number, and as a working paper of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban, to all members and non-members participating in the work of the Conference.

(Signed) Gerald E. Shannon
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

1/ A limited distribution of this booklet in English only has been made available to the members and non-members invited to participate in the work of the Conference on Disarmament. Additional copies are available from the Permanent Mission of Canada.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/ 1200
2 June 1993

Original: English

Group of 21: draft decision

The Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly that identify the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test ban as one of the priority objectives in the field of disarmament, in particular resolution 47/47 entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty",

Urges all its members and invites non-member participant States to seek the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions for all time and to conclude a multilateral comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirms the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.

GE.93-61014